

NINETY-THIRD YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SUNDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1900.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

LITTLE GIRL CRIMINAL
IN CHARGE OF POLICE.Confessions of the Orphan Child
Who Tried to Poison and Then
Burn Up a Houseful of People.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 13.—A fair little girl of 12, but a criminal with more than one dark deed to her charge.

The police of Pittsburg have her in charge. She is the child who several weeks ago first tried to poison all the inmates of an orphan asylum, and, failing this, set fire to the building that she might escape. Since the maternal home of the asylum has turned her over to the city authorities as an incorrigible she has also confessed to the killing of a boy. In a murderous mood she struck the boy in the temple with a stone and he died two days later.

A curious psychological study is presented by this child. At present she is be-



ing carefully watched to determine whether or not she is innocent though it is not there have been no signs of mental derangement, but to the contrary the little girl appears to have a brighter mind than most children of her age. She is gleeful in jail, where all but the long-hardened are miserable, and says that she likes the jail better than any other place in which she has ever been, because the people are all kind to her.

Margaret May Kinney has been in charge of charity for some time. Her father, who was a waiter in a restaurant, died about a year ago, and her mother died when she was a year old. With three brothers and a sister she was taken by Adam Fisher, a Director of the Poor, to Williamsburg. About two months ago Margaret was taken from the asylum by a family named Miller, who live at 188 Arch street, Meadville, but they returned the child with the report that she was so untrustworthy that they could not keep her.

The child took an unaccountable dislike to the assistant matron, Miss Maria Lewis, who she claims beat her. The two officials living in the home were the Reverend Henry Thompson, the superintendent, and Mrs. Margaret May Kinney, the matron. There were eighteen children in the house when the scheming little criminal crept down into the kitchen at daylight for matches and set fire to a lot of paper in a clothes closet, with the hope of burning up the building and making good her escape from the place that she hated because of the restraint imposed upon her willfulness. Before the firing of the house, however, Margaret attempted the poisoning of her companions.

All of her crimes she has confessed to the police. The child tells how she found ammonia and kerosene in the kitchen and mixed the stuff together. She put a bottle of the mixture in the kitchen, and before the morning she had hoped that the mixture would kill those who drank it. Instead of this, however, it only made very sick. It was noticed that Margaret did not drink any of the coffee, and later, when she was charged with having put something in the boiler, she admitted having added the ammonia and kerosene. She was punished for this, and the next morning in the early dawn she arose, dressed herself, made a bundle of her clothes and went down to the kitchen in stocking feet.

Returning to the room where she had slept, she took the handful of matches that she had secured in the kitchen and lighted a fire in the closet. She says that when she saw the blaze she was frightened and tried to put it out, but the smoke choked her and she crept back into bed. At 6 o'clock flames were seen bursting from the building and several men on the street gave the alarm and rushed to the house to awaken the inmates. Margaret was found almost suffocated in the smoke, and when finally aroused in the fresh air, she said that she had seen the flames and smoke and hurriedly fled, but she could not find the way out.

Information charging her with arson was entered and she was punished. A few days later the Grand Jury of Allegheny County indicted her and ordered her committed to Morgantown, where she was refused. When in court she cried, but on the way to jail was as happy as a bird. She was charged with the attempt to poison the inmates and burn the house, and she hated the woman who whipped her and wanted to get away. She laughed when she recalls the time when she was asked when they got the coffee down, and she says she would have been punished if she could have found any, but thought ammonia would do "em." The child says it was good for her, and she recalls that she saw "that woman," as she calls the assistant matron, watching her and then she knew she would be punished.

Jail Physician J. V. Chesrown says "she is a bright, intelligent girl. She talks rationally and is pleased when any one talks to her. She will answer any question, but she is very nervous. She has not had the refining influence of good home life, and there is a devilishness born here. This girl, where she comes in contact with rough women, will do her no good, and she would be kept in a more suitable place. We are watching her very carefully to determine whether she is in fact, or just by nature, of criminal tendencies."

Margaret says that when she was at Meadville she struck a boy and killed him two days later when he died that it was the result of her blow. This she also told without any evidence of feeling the enormity of her crime.

WEALTHY MISER DEAD.

Old Gardener Had Large Fortune
in a Box.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New York, Oct. 13.—The easiest place to rob is the safest for a hiding place, thought eccentric old John Woods, the Scotch gardener at Bolton Priory. The Scotch gardener had hidden in his old trunk a large fortune of \$100,000 in gold and silver, and he had left his "safety deposit vault" unlocked for years in the New Rochelle Tavern, a temperance hotel for poor men, where he had his home.

Old age and malaria fever—he was 68—carried him off. Just before his death he sent for City Judge John A. Vanzelm, attorney for Mrs. Anna J. Bolton, for whom he has worked ever since the old rector died.

"Look in my trunk," he whispered, with glazing eyes and rattle in the throat. Then he died.

In the trunk the lawyer found gold and notes and certificates of deposit and bonds to the aggregate value of about \$100,000.

Two wills were found. The latest left all his property to his widowed sister, Margaret Scott, who lives in Bolton Priory. The lawyer hastened to send her a cablegram telling her of the fortune which had befallen her.

The old man always lived cheaply. He loved apples and had 100 in his room when he died. He had a horror of dying in the porch. No one suspected that he had a thousand dollars in his name.

HOP PICKING
OUT IN CALIFORNIA.Busy Scenes in the Biggest Field in
the World, Where Thousands of
Vines Grow.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 13.—The period of hop-picking in California is just drawing to a close. From the early part of Sep-

tember to the early part of October there are between 15,000 to 30,000 men, women and children busily engaged from sunrise to sunset picking the blossoms from the vines that grow in the greatest hop fields in the world. In Sonoma, Sacramento, Mendocino, Alameda, Yuba and San Joaquin counties hops are extensively grown. The very biggest hop field on earth being at Pleasanton in Alameda County, where there are 350 acres, with more than 45,000 vines under one wire.



The picking must all be done by hand and in a short season when the blossoms are at their best. An army of people is suddenly mustered for the work just at the moment that the blossoms are considered in proper condition to be picked from the vines. Hop-picking is neither heavy nor arduous work, and the pickers rather regard the harvesting as a summer holiday, for which they receive fairly good pay.

From the country side, from the cities and from the distant mountain regions come individuals and families, and groups of pickers, forming a picturesque settlement. They dwell in tents and in temporary huts, and in quiet little villages of the blossoms have all been plucked and carried away to the dryers, and the encampment and its transient population suddenly vanish.

The Pleasanton hop yard is a model of improved methods of culture and curing. The hop roots are planted six feet apart in accurate rows, making a total of 1,200 plants to the acre. Every ten years the roots are grubbed out and renewed, though the old ones will produce fairly well for five or six years.

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HARRISON'S RIVAL
DIES IN CALIFORNIA.Life Romance of a Quaint Old Gold
Seeker Who Grew Rich, but
Never Forgot Disappointment.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Redding, Cal., Oct. 13.—Old Ben Jenkins is dead. The rollicking little old man, 72 years of age, who spent nearly half a century hunting for El Dorado gold and earned nothing for it when he found it, was found a corpse in his lonely, wayside home on Red's toll road, twenty-five miles from Redding, one morning last week. He was sick several days and a passerby went to summon a physician, but Jenkins shook his head.

Many people know old Ben Jenkins as a generous-hearted miner, reckoning little of consequences and usually in his cups. What they did not know, what only a very few knew, was that the abandon of Ben Jenkins' nature came almost solely from a romantic disappointment of his early young manhood. The woman he loved and who loved another, became the first lady of the land, and the successful rival of Ben Jenkins was Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Broken-hearted, but resolved to bear it manfully, Ben Jenkins crossed the plains to California and lost himself in the mines. Elucidated beyond most men, brilliant, energetic, capable of great things, Ben Jenkins had loved and lost and with the flaring out of the hope of his heart, ambition, too, had died.



Benjamin Anne Habbit Jenkins was born in Pennsylvania of good family and happily circumstanced. He grew to young manhood and was sent to Princeton University to complete his education. He made his mark at college. As a scholar he headed his classes, and as an independent young American who chafed at restraints his name was often heard at meetings of the faculty.

More than anything else, Ben Jenkins was a Democrat and opposed to abolitionist sentiment. Strangely enough, his strong political beliefs, and his entry into the romance which changed the tenor of his whole life, at Princeton was a beautiful girl whose brilliancy commanded the admiration of the young men of the university. Her father was an abolitionist, celebrated in his district. The daughter was Ben Jenkins' leader of the young Democrats, was challenged. He did not dare say his courtly respects, they said, to beautiful Anna Scott. Jenkins accepted the challenge. He did pay his respects to Anna Scott. He won her respect, though she hated Democrats. Then he lost his heart to the girl and the gallant dare was forgotten in the earnestness with which he pressed his suit. But Anna Scott was coy through the months she resisted him, and then Benjamin Harrison, grandson of a President of the United States, came to the college. He won Anna Scott, he loved her and he won her love. She promised to be his wife.

Ben Jenkins graduated from Princeton early in the fifties a disappointed man. He forgot his degree and the opportunities of the law and joined the westward fortune hunters. He began to mine on Trinity River. Fate tried to recompense him with fortune and in a few months he had \$20,000. Then he moved to new scenes. Fortune followed, but he cared little for money. It was diversion he wanted.

Some years ago he established a way-side inn on a lonely road. He was host and cook. Last week he came to Redding to the fair. Then he went home to his death.

To Relieve Galveston Sufferers.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 13.—Commander M. D. Davis of the Infantry of Iowa, U. S. A., has sent to the Adjutant General's office a general order calling upon comrades in this State for contributions to relieve between 10 and 20 families of old soldiers who suffered by the Galveston disaster.

Tobacco Workers' Strike Ended.
Tampa, Fla., Oct. 13.—An official statement was made at Stutz & Hay's cigar factory to the effect that the factories will open on Monday. It was also announced to-day that, had the settlement not been effected, there would have been a general strike of 1,000 persons would have been effected.

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WOMEN WHO "BOSSSED"
ARE TURNED OUT.For Three Years They Governed a
Town and Not a Tavern License
Was Granted.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
New Brunswick, N. J., Oct. 13.—For three years Lincoln, N. J., has been a famous temperance town. The women have had things their own way, and a part of their way was to refuse all applications for tavern licenses. In fact, not a drop of liquor has been sold in Lincoln since the women took control.

The women united and the women in the Council numbered three. Once, when Mrs. Mary E. Lease visited the town, she watched the Common Council hold a meeting at which it was appropriated for the evening of a street. After the meeting the Mayor treated the Council to soda water and other refreshing and nondescripting drinks at a near-by fountain, while Mrs. Lease remarked: "This is, indeed, a noble example of woman's wonderful progressive-ness in this event." At least, it is rumored that this is what Mrs. Lease exclaimed.

Two applications for tavern licenses have been made to the Mayor since the women made a speech. This was one of his remarks: "Let us give the women a trial in city government."



The men of Lincoln are preparing to celebrate their return to supremacy. It is rumored that they will give a dinner, to which they will invite the ladies.

Woman suffrage has flourished in Lincoln for the past three years by consent of the inhabitants, for were the town incorporated the laws of the State of New Jersey would deny the women the ballot. In the spring of 1897 the inhabitants of the district gathered on Memorial Day to dedicate the village. Speeches were made and there were the usual celebrations that accompany such an event. "We" made a speech. This was one of his remarks: "Let us give the women a trial in city government."

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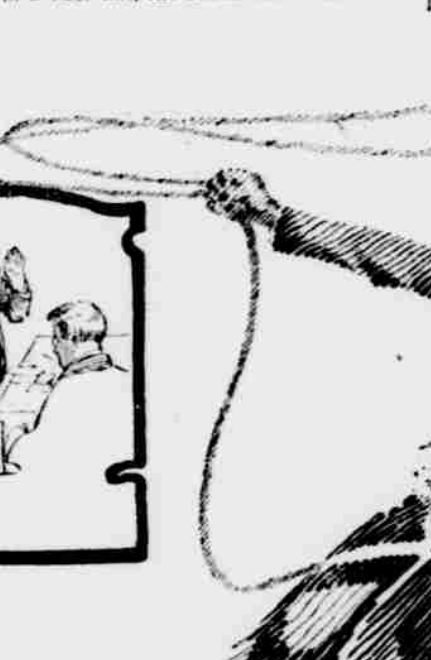
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MILLIONAIRE WHO REFUSES
TO LEAD A LIFE OF LUXURY.Free Life on a Prairie and a Cow-
boy's Hut Is the Choice of a Rich
Man Who Herds His Cattle.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Portland, Ore., Oct. 13.—There is a man, whose home is to the town of Union, Ore., who owns a railroad and will not accept a pass to ride over it; who owns a palatial residence, but prefers to live in a hut; who owns a large clothing store, beside of which he has never been, nor patronized so much as ordering a suit of clothes from it; who wears overalls and blouse, when he might wear broadcloth; who has a pretty young wife and goes to see her but once a year.

This man is one of the richest in the Northwest, but he prefers to live the life of a cowboy with none of the recklessness thrown in. He would rather eat his dinner in a rude hut, the bacon and beans cooked



drinks at a near-by fountain, while Mrs. Lease remarked: "This is, indeed, a noble example of woman's wonderful progressive-ness in this event." At least, it is rumored that this is what Mrs. Lease exclaimed.

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HARVARD STUDENTS
TEACH WORKINGMEN.Evening Classes in Various
Branches Conducted by Students
and Learned Professors.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.—University extension is a subject much discussed nowadays, both in this country and in England. One criticism brought against this means of education is that the culture has been spread a little too thin to do any real good. For the past eight or ten years an interesting experiment, hardly heard of by the outside world, has been carried on in Cambridge, not exactly in a plan of university extension, but for the direct advantage of the university's immediate neighbors among the working classes.

Ten years ago Robert E. Ely was attending the lectures of the Harvard Divinity School, and at the same time carrying on



meetings in the "Port"—the manufacturing part of Cambridge. Naturally enough the idea occurred to him that this double experience of life in Cambridge that some might be done systematically to bring the cultivation and instruction of the mind to the masses, and that the lives were passed more or less hopelessly in the toll and struggle of the factories and shops.

This was the germ of what is now called the Prospect Union, an organization of workingmen, comfortably housed in commodious, well-appointed buildings with regular instruction in classes taught by Harvard undergraduates. The union has no official connection with the university itself, but unofficially the ties that bind the two together are close. The volunteer undergraduate faculty numbers seventy-five Harvard students and teachers, and the union never lacks help and encouragement from the officers and professors of the university.

The principal features of the union are its evening classes and lectures. At first workingmen simply said that they wished to study, and classes were formed accordingly. Subsequently, on the basis of the experience of life in Cambridge that some might be done systematically to bring the cultivation and instruction of the mind to the masses, and that the lives were passed more or less hopelessly in the toll and struggle of the factories and shops.

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BRIDE'S MOTHER
GROOM'S BEST MAN.One of the Latest Wedding Inno-
vations Is Reported From Con-
ventional Boston.REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Boston, Mass., Oct. 13.—Tradition has been upset. The mother of a bride has acted as "best man." All the old-fashioned notions about the disfavor of the mother-in-law in the eyes of the son-in-law must in this case be set aside, for this groom chose as his chum his mother-in-law-to-be to help him out in the most serious event of his life.

The romance which brought about this curious result was that of Miss Edith Kimball, the only daughter of the Honorable James Wesley Kimball of Newtonville, and Doctor Karl Schmidt of Germany, whose wedding took place last evening in Grace Church, Newton.

Three years ago the young people met in



Berlin, and friendship ripened into love, followed by an engagement. A few weeks ago the young professor, who has the chair of philosophy at the University of Marburg, Germany, came to this country to visit his fiancée, and it was while a guest at her father's home in Newtonville that he decided he could not go back to his native land without his bride, and as a consequence, the wedding day was set.

All Newton became interested, for the father of the bride had been Mayor of the city for five years, and had been one of the most popular men who ever filled that office. The groom, being a stranger on this side of the water, although he had made many friends, felt that there was no one so near to him in kinship as his mother-in-law-to-be, and, as the bride's father was to give her away, he invited her mother to accompany him. Then, too, the thought found expression in the desire of the bride, to give her away, he invited her mother to accompany him. Then, too, the thought found expression in the desire of the bride, to give her away, he invited her mother to accompany him.

Carefully the secret was guarded until yesterday, when it became known that the best man at the wedding was to be a woman, and, as a consequence, the church was crowded with the relatives and friends of the bride's family, but with the curiously inclined ones of the city who accidentally heard of the affair.

Previous to the arrival of the bride and groom, the bride's mother, who had made many friends, felt that there was no one so near to him in kinship as his mother-in-law-to-be, and, as the bride's father was to give her away, he invited her mother to accompany him. Then, too, the thought found expression in the desire of the bride, to give her away, he invited her mother to accompany him.

The principal features of the union are its evening classes and lectures. At first workingmen simply said that they wished to study, and classes were formed accordingly. Subsequently, on the basis of the experience of life in Cambridge that some might be done systematically to bring the cultivation and instruction of the mind to the masses, and that the lives were passed more or less hopelessly in the toll and struggle of the factories and shops.